

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 41.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, and
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in-
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1882.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1882,
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in
the occupation of Mr. J. D. HUTCHISON.

Apply to

J. A. CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1882.

TO LET.

"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882.

For Sale.

ECA DA SILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White Kid GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOWN
HAY, ORIZA OPPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE,
&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL,
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS A LARGE COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices, executed
under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITH.

Studio 8, Queen's-road.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX

"PEIHO"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

STRAWBERRIES (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDEAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and

2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for

Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

In Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

ROKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING OPERAS WITH COMPLETE VOCAL

SCORE:—

Il Trovatore (Verdi).....\$1.50 Bohemian Girl (Halle).....\$1.50 Grand Duchess (Offenbach).....\$1.50
La Traviata (Verdi).....\$1.50 Il Barbiere (Rossini).....\$1.50 Dinorah (Meyerbeer).....\$1.50
Der Freischutz (Weber).....\$1.50 Le Nozze di Figaro (Mozart).....\$1.50 Lily of Killarney (Benedict).....\$1.50
Faust (Gounod).....\$1.50 Fra Diavolo (Auber).....\$1.50 Madame Angot (Lecocq).....\$1.50
Rigoletto (Verdi).....\$1.50 Don Giovanni (Mozart).....\$1.50

LIBRETTO OF IL TROVATORE, 50 CENTS.

ONLY A FEW COPIES IN STOCK.

NEW SONGS.

Gipsy John.....Whyte Melville. Messenger of Love Waltz.....Coots.
Doubting Love.....Mora. La Mascotte Quadrille.....Dorant.
My Prince.....Percy Reeve. Violette's Valse.....Waldteufel.
Great Grandmother.....Molloy. La Mascotte Valse.....Waldteufel.
My Love is Come.....Molloy. Claire de Lune Valse.....Volli.
The Two Marys.....Whitley. Venetian Valse.....Lorothian.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

SALE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

THEIR

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION

DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of

every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at

moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always

on hand.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

and for Veiglander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central.

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-

NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,

GAS-FITTERS, &c., &c., have

REMOVED their Office and Warehouse to No.

6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for

Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended

to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY HOUSE AND

ESTATE AGENTS.

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS.

MOURING STATIONERY, &c.

MONUMENTS ERECTED.

9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

CROWN

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the ELEVENTH
ORDINARY MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be held
at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRI-
DAY, the 24th March, 1882, at THREE O'CLOCK,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of Accounts
to 31st December, 1881.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be Closed from
the 16th to 24th March, both days included.
By Order of the Board.

D. MC LAURIN,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1882.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1882-83.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be

received at the Commissariat Office, until

NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, for

the following supplies and services:—

Provisions, Fuel and Light, &c., for Army

supplies, Hospital Supplies.

Scavenging, Sweeping Chimneys, and Lighting

Exterior Oil Lamps.

Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding and

Clothing.

Purchase of sound empty Porter Hogsheads.

Forms of Tender and further Particulars can

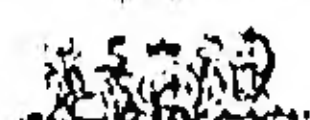
be obtained at the Commissariat Office.

The Secretary of State for War does not bind

him

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at
the office of this Paper, and will contain a Direc-
tory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia
comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settle-
ments, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa;
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the
Philippine Islands; the British Colony of
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties
between European countries and the United
States and the countries East of the Straits,
together with conditions of Trade, and the Ports,
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-
porations have been applied to for information,
and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers,
Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other
Residents, have supplied the necessary matter
to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that
purpose. The Naval and Military portions have
been taken from the latest published official lists
and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
a perfectly reliable *volume*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,
be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be
ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordi-
nary advertisement to detail all the information
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly
asserted that no such Directory has ever been
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SIAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.
Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFILLED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed
to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested
to forward their name and address with communications
addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

UNDER the heading "Rumoured Recall of
Governor HENNESSY," an article appeared
in the evening paper of Thursday last which
merits more than a passing notice. The
subject is one which possesses a wide in-
terest for the inhabitants of Hongkong,
therefore we need offer no apology for
taking upon ourselves the task of criticising
what—we are prepared to prove to the
satisfaction of every fair and disinterested
person not only in the city of Victoria but
in every port of China and Japan—is one of
the most scandalous outrages on the char-
acter of a high government officer ever
perpetrated by the public press under the
cloak of honest and impartial criticism.

We published in a recent issue a report
that a rumour had been circulating through
the Colony to the effect that the firm of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. had re-
ceived from one of the partners in London—a
gentleman well and favourably known
and deservedly popular in Hongkong
commercial circles—a telegram to the
effect that the Governor of Hongkong had
been re-called by Her Majesty's Govern-
ment. We ventured to express our opini-
on—based upon ordinary common sense
grounds—that the details of the rumoured
telegram were not correct, and advanced
what appeared to us a very reasonable
hypothesis of the mistake which could very
easily have been made by the sender of
the message, always presuming of course
that the whole story of the telegram was
not a mere canard circulated by some would-
be wit, who had taken temporary leave of
his senses. However, the report reached us
too late to permit a reference to be
made to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
so that we were compelled to let the rumour
go for what it was worth, giving our con-
temporaries the privilege of speaking
authoritatively on a point which naturally
was of great interest to the community. It
is with the manner in which the *China Mail*
spoke that we now propose to deal.

"Many residents of this Colony," com-
mences our contemporary, "were found to
be in an unusually hilarious condition of
mind during the forenoon of to-day, and
upon inquiry it was discovered that the
cause was none other than the circulation
of a rumour that Governor Sir JOHN POPE
HENNESSY had been re-called." If we were
reviewing the foregoing sentence as a
specimen of English composition, truth
would compel us to state that it would dis-
grace a schoolboy of the age of ten years;
but as on the present occasion we are on
quite a different tack, it will serve all use-
ful ends if we ask the Hongkong public
whether the statement deliberately made
that "many residents of this Colony were
found to be in an unusually hilarious con-
dition of mind" last Thursday on account
of the rumoured recall of Governor HEN-
NESSY is true, or absolutely devoid of founda-
tion! According to our contemporary,
the rumoured telegram was no myth,
and its purport, if the *China Mail* is
worthy of credence, definitely settles the
question of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's return
to Hongkong in the negative. So far,
presuming its information is reliable, the
evening paper is quite justified in indulging
in a howl of triumph at the discomfiture of

the Governor whom it has for so long re-
garded, rightly or wrongly, as its arch-
enemy. But when an insinuation is plainly
made, not only that the reported recall is
quite true in every respect, but that Gov-
ernor HENNESSY knew of his recall before
leaving Hongkong, we think our right-
minded contemporaries go a step too far.
The gravity of the charge against His
Excellency, contained in the insinuations
alluded to, cannot in common decency be
permitted to pass unchallenged. Is it pos-
sible to believe that Governor HENNESSY
received his recall some time ago; is it at
all likely that he has been wearing a mask
of falsehood and that the public statements
he deliberately made to the Legislative
Council of this Colony with reference to
his leave of absence and his probable re-
turn to Hongkong next October were
bare-faced lies? This is what he is accused
of by the *China Mail*; and we leave the
community to place whatever construction
they think proper on the absolute facts of
the case so far as they are known. Is it
reasonable to think that Sir JOHN POPE HEN-
NESSY, to serve no useful purpose that can
be suggested, would dare to publicly assert
before his own Council a meaningless lie,
which was certain to be discovered? His
Excellency even went the length of speci-
ally alluding to the Earl of KIMBERLEY,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the
Colonies, in relation to his leave of ab-
sence, which fact alone, one would imagine,
would be sufficient proof for ordinary
mortals of the *bona fide* character of his
statement to the members of the Legisla-
tive Assembly. To other various public
bodies the same statement was made, and
we are asked to believe that, to his enter-
tainers at the Tung Wah Hospital, to the
deputations that assembled to do him
honour at Government House, to the Hong-
kong public and press, and to his own pri-
vate friends and public supporters, Her
Majesty's Representative in Hongkong
distinctly and deliberately lied. This is
no mere question of Sir JOHN POPE
HENNESSY's government of Hongkong—no
ordinary difference of opinion on politi-
cal or social questions—nor is it a
legitimate attack on a government
functionary for sins of commission or
omission; but a dastardly and most un-
justifiable exhibition of malicious spite,
sent forth to the world under auspices
which will leave a stain on the purity and
honour of Hongkong journalism; and which
should be distinctly repudiated by every
section of the community.

"That Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY should
follow his natural bent," continues the
oracle, "and put the best face upon his
own position, is merely what might have
been expected. We entertained a strong
suspicion that the uncertainty and mystery
which surrounded the movements of Sir
JOHN POPE HENNESSY previous to and
concerning his departure indicated bad
weather in an official sense; and there
was a general belief in well-informed
quarters that the words of confident
assurance which characterised his latter-
day utterances were more forced and melo-
dramatic than accurate or well founded." If
this be true, is it not singular that the
China Mail did not impart its strong
suspicions to its credulous adherents; if
it is not a deliberate falsehood why
was the belief, which is now said to
have existed in "well-informed quarters"
that Governor HENNESSY's latter-day ut-
terances were forced and melodramatic but
inaccurate, so carefully concealed? Re-
tardance has not been the usual policy of
Governor HENNESSY's opponents, nor has
the *China Mail* ever been mealy-mouthed
in its adverse comments on His Excellency's
put in and private character and acts. It
may well be asked, if the Governor's re-
call was suspected by our evening con-
temporary, and as good as known to the
well-informed authorities, so triumphantly,
if somewhat indefinitely, alluded to in the
latest counterblast, why were we kept in
darkness so long? Why was Sir JOHN
POPE HENNESSY permitted to publicly an-
nounce unchallenged that he had obtained
leave of absence from the Secretary of
State for six months, and that he hoped to
return to the Colony in October next, if
a well founded belief existed in one well
informed quarter, and more than a vague
suspicion in another that he was simply
romancing, and telling lies wholesale? Perhaps the after-dinner print will dis-
cuss to explain to its doubting readers
these startling departures from its generally
recognised and old established custom!

There is something else in the article we
are now discussing which requires a few
words of explanation. The *China Mail* is
assured that the news of Sir JOHN POPE
HENNESSY's re-call is undoubtedly correct;
on that assurance, and the "strong suspi-
cion" already alluded to, the absent states-
man is accused of conduct of the most dis-
graceful character ever associated with the
name of any high officer of the Crown in
modern days. And yet it has the bare-faced
audacity to attempt to hedge itself in by
saying that "the relief and satisfaction

which the announcement contains serves to
engender a lingering suspicion that the in-
telligence is "too good to be true." Also
that "until the rumoured message is con-
firmed by further authentic advices it may
be well to be cautious." What can all this
mean? Are we to assume after all, that
the *China Mail's* charges respecting the
Governor's recent utterances referring to
his leave of absence, all the coarse abuse
and vindictive venom, are founded on sand;
that they are in fact, one long drawn out
string of ungenerous accusations without
one tittle of reliable evidence to support
them? The public are in possession of the
facts of the case so far as they are
actually known; we are contented to leave
the issue to their judgment.

We are not in a position to give any
authoritative opinion as to the truth of
His Excellency's reported re-call. We
have, however, excellent grounds for be-
lieving that the rumour is inaccurate. We
know that up to the day of his de-
parture from the Colony the Governor
was in daily communication with the Earl
of KIMBERLEY. We know that his general
policy in Hongkong has met with the almost
unqualified approval of Her Majesty's
Government. We know beyond all ques-
tion that Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY goes
home to consult with Her Majesty's Min-
isters on measures of the greatest importance
to the future of this Colony, and its rela-
tions with the Chinese Empire. We know
that his visit to India en route is at the special
request of the Colonial Secretary, on state
business of the greatest urgency and
highest Imperial importance, of which we
shall hear particulars in due course. We
have not failed to observe that Earl KIM-
BERLEY's telegram dated the 8th inst. was
addressed to the Governor, and not to the
Administrator. For these reasons, and
others equally cogent which we could
adduce, we are not inclined to believe the
rumour, of which so much has been made.

As it might be asked why we have taken
the trouble to expose so thoroughly the
fallacies of the *China Mail's* authoritative
article; and on what grounds we have
ignored the morning paper's comments on
the same subject, we may add a few
words by way of explanation. Public
officers are always fair game for public
criticism; but they are undoubtedly en-
titled to impartial treatment and fair play.
Governor HENNESSY has neither been fairly
treated nor impartially criticised. A public
newspaper worthy of the name is the
custodian and protector of public rights
and privileges. Any public servant un-
justly assailed or wrongfully accused, has
a strong claim to all the aid the press can
give him. This is a principle recognised
and carried out by all respectable news-
papers in the civilised world. In defend-
ing Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY from the
scurrilous attacks of the *China Mail* we
have simply performed a duty to the Gov-
ernment, to His Excellency himself, to
the community at large, to the Press of
which we are a humble representative,
and to ourselves. We have not deigned
to notice the article in the *Daily Press*,
because it is but a pale reflex of the abusive
tirade which we have just criticised. The
editorial emanations of the morning
journal are too feeble to excite anything
but laughter and amusement; they are
outside the pale of criticism.

We note the arrival from Singapore, by the Ocean
Steamship Co.'s steamer *Prian*, of Professor
Anderson, the far-famed Wizard of the North.
Professor Anderson, who has been prominently
before the public for a number of years, during
which time he has stood unrivalled as an ex-
ponent of the magic art, has arranged to give three
performances in Hongkong, the first of which—
introducing startling novelties never before pre-
sented here—is underlined for Wednesday next
at the City Hall.

INSPECTOR J. B. CAMERON, in charge of Yow-
mah-ti Police station, who leaves the Colony
shortly on leave of absence, was waited on
yesterday afternoon by a deputation representing the
shopkeepers and tradesmen of the village, who
had obtained permission from the Government,
to show their appreciation of Mr. Cameron's con-
duct during his residence at Yow-mah-ti, and
more particularly for his exertions during last
year's typhoon which resulted in several hundred
Chinese being saved from drowning, by present-
ing him with a silken scroll suitably inscribed,
and a valuable gold watch. The following address
signed by 47 persons was read—"The under-
signed, inhabitants of Yow Mah Tee and others,
desiring to record their sense of Inspector Cam-
eron's noble conduct during the typhoon last year,
when he was the means of saving several hun-
dred lives, and of the energetic and conscientious
discharge of his duties during the six years he
has had charge of this station, take the oppor-
tunity, now he is about to go home on leave,
to present him with a silk scroll suitably inscribed,
and a gold watch, in token of their appreciation
and esteem, at the same time wishing him all
prosperity in the future." Inspector Cameron
briefly thanked the deputation for their kind ap-
preciation of his services, for the very valuable
gifts they had presented him with, and for their
expressions of good will. He had always per-
formed his duties to the best of his ability, and
he was glad to think that he had given so much
satisfaction.

A TELEGRAM from London dated the 9th inst.
states that an influential meeting at the Mansion
House has adopted resolutions in favor of a bi-
metallic standard.

The steamship *Ashington* will undock at Kow-
loon this evening to make room for the French
mail steamer *Volga*. The *Nelson* has gone
round to Aberdeen.

A LARGE shipment of machinery and plant for
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's New Sugar Ref-
inery, now in course of erection at Quarry Bay,
arrived by the Ocean Company's steamer *Prian*
yesterday from Greenock.

AN assault case, arising out of the mutual re-
criminations of two China women, was heard at the
Police Court this morning, before Dr. Stewart, the
defendant, who marked her sense of the outrage
upon her honour involved in being taxed with
bigamous proclivities, in that she was the pos-
sessor of several husbands, by throwing a stool
at complainant and cutting her cheek, was fined
fifty cents.

THE attention of the public is directed to the per-
formance of Verdi's grand opera, "Il Trovatore"
by the Italian Opera Company, at the Theatre
Royal, City Hall, this evening. We are glad to
learn that a large number of seats have been
booked for the first series of six operatic re-
presentations, and that there is every indication
of this talented company having a prosperous
season in Hongkong.

THE remanded case in which Frederick Moller,
30, of Germany, and John Powers, 23, of Ireland,
seamen on board the American ship *Blue Jacket*,
are charged, the first with shooting and wounding
John Williams, steward of the vessel, in the
"Land we live in" tavern on the evening of Sun-
day, the 5th inst., and also attempting to shoot
A. D. Longtry, one of the barmen, and the second
with aiding and abetting, came on again
this morning before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police
Magistrate. A certificate having been handed in
from the acting superintendent of the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital stating the wounded man
would not be able to appear before Tuesday next,
the case was further remanded to Wednesday
morning, the 15th inst., at ten o'clock. Mr.
Caldwell, of Messrs. Breerton and Wotton, who
appeared on behalf of both prisoners, asked the
Magistrate if he would consider the question of
bail. Mr. Wodehouse replied that he was afraid
he could not do so until he had heard the stew-
ard's evidence.

We paid a visit last night to Colonel Austin's
temporary shooting gallery, erected in the bowling
alley of the United Club, Staunton-street, and
found quite a large gathering of local marksmen
assiduously striving to hit the "bull" ten times
consecutively. The range has been very well
adapted to answer requirements, and with three
targets—ordinary reduced yards targets, propor-
tionately reduced to suit the distance—excellent
sport and opportunities of displaying good shoot-
ing are provided. Although the distance is short,
it is not quite so easy scoring "bulls" as one
would imagine; in fact it requires a practised
hand to make anything like creditable marksmanship.
Both Colonel Austin and his fair partner
are first-class shots, and we doubt not that the
series of exhibitions they purpose giving shortly
will prove interesting, and receive extensive
patronage. We had almost forgotten to say that
visitors need not trouble about rifles, as the Col-
onel has a supply of shooting-irons that are
warranted to shoot straight.

WILL nothing satisfy the exacting demands of
the evening print! A few weeks ago after a
heavy rainfall the *China Mail* very justly com-
mented in strong terms on the wretched condition
of Queen's Road, blaming both the Governor, and
the Surveyor General's department for a state of
affairs which was certainly open to improvement.
Now that the road is being thoroughly repaired
and re-metalled, our amiable contemporary at
once turns round and expresses surprise at "the
waste of time and money in so thoroughly repairing
this portion of the road, which will soon, in all
probability, be torn up in order to lay down the
tramway lines." We are told that the public
would be better pleased in seeing their money
spent to advantage in putting the other roads of
the Colony in order, and an ill-natured remark
made to the effect that "our roads are not in such
an excellent condition that the Surveyor General's
department need to hunt about for work." The
self-appointed public censor concludes by advis-
ing that department to "spend time and money
in putting other roads not likely to be soon broken
up and disturbed into a thorough state of repair."
We opine that our contemporary may rest quite
easy—for some considerable time to come at
least—so far as the tramway scare is concerned;
but in any case as the Queen's Road is almost
the only thoroughfare in the Colony generally
used for traffic, and moreover, is the only
road that really requires repairing, we are
justified in believing that the public will
almost unanimously approve of the action
of the Surveyor General's department in pre-
venting the principal street in Hongkong from
becoming an impassable swamp during the im-
pending rainy season. The traffic on our outlying
roads is of the most nominal description, and it
is a matter of fact, which can easily be cor-
roborated by personal inspection, that, unless after
very heavy rains, the whole of these roads
are kept in excellent repair. No roads in the
world, running up the face of a steep hill
as ours do; could possibly stand the heavy rains
to which we are so frequently subjected during
the summer months, without occasionally getting
into bad condition, and it is really creditable
to the department in charge of the roads that
matters generally are so satisfactory. We have
seen the streets of large European cities in very
much worse condition after rains than has for
years been the case with our local thoroughfares,
even admitting that Queen's Road has been any-
thing but what it might have been.

ARRIVAL OF "THE BUFFS."

The troopship *Tyne* arrived in harbour this
morning from Singapore with the head-quarters
of "The Buffs," numbering 12 officers, and 318
non-commissioned officers and men, 14 women
and 14 children. The officers are—Colonel H.
Parnell, C.B., commanding the Regiment; Major
H. D. Harrison; Captain N. Newnham-Davis;
Lieutenant and Adjutant H. C. Somerset (with
Mrs. Somerset and child); Lieutenants A. F. C.
Johnston, G. H. Chippindall, V. J. Bunbury, H.
St. D. Jurett, G. Rippon, C. V. Dalgleish; Pay-
master A. W. H. Gelston (with Mrs. Gelston and
child), and Quarter-Master W. G. Morgan. Mrs.
Blackhouse and two children, and Lieutenant Gage-
tett, R.N., have also come on in the *Tyne*. For
the present and until the departure of the head-
quarters of the Inniskillings, the troops arrived
to-day will be quartered in Victoria, and McGre-
gor's Barracks. The *Tyne* is expected to leave for
the Straits with the Inniskillings about the 25th
instant. The head-quarters of "The Buffs"
disembarked at the Naval Yard Pier shortly
after two o'clock this afternoon, being conveyed
from the *Tyne* in a steam launch and two
lighters, which latter were in tow of the launch,
and marched off from the Naval Yard to the
lively strains of the Inniskillings' band.

THE NEW STEAMER "ARABIC."

A telegram was received this morning by the
Agent of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship
Company, announcing that the new steamer
Arabic had left Singapore for this port. The
Arabic and *Coptic* are sister ships and have
been chartered from the famous White Star
Company by the O. & O. S. Co. for the Hong-
kong-San Francisco line. The following de-
scription of these new steamers will be found
generally interesting:—

Their general appearance embraces all the
symmetrical characteristics of the well known
vessels of the line; long graceful yacht-like hull,
with ample beam, four masts, ship-rigged in three,
and the fourth, a "jigger." These provide effec-
tive sail power, in the event of any breakdown
of the machinery, fully equal to that of a first-
class sailing ship. Like their sisters, the *Brit-
annic* and *Germanic*, they have turtle backs,
both forward and aft, to relieve the ship of the
rolling seas. The accommodation for saloon
passengers is of the most unique and perfect de-
scription, and if not unrivalled, is certainly un-
surpassed by that of any ship afloat. Being
situated amidships, immediately forward of the
engines and boilers, it is the quietest and best part
of the ship. The saloon, or dining-room, is ap-
proached by a very handsome entrance-hall from
the upper deck, panelled with walnut and maple,
and from it there is access to the saloon deck.
The ladies' cabin and the smoking-rooms
are on the saloon deck, and are models
of artistic decoration and furnishing. The
sleeping cabins are all on the main deck,
light, perfectly ventilated, and elegantly fur-
nished. Four bathrooms and lavatories, beau-
tifully tiled and arranged, are provided for the
convenience of saloon passengers, and in this
respect these vessels may fairly claim to be super-
ior to almost any other steamship on land or
sea. The stowage accommodation is in three
sections, approached by separate entrances, and
provided with separate lavatories, with an ample
water supply kept in constant circulation by a
pulsometer pump. A hospital, replete with every
requirement, is provided for each section, and
two on deck for infectious cases.

These ships are illuminated throughout by the
swan system of electric light, and everything
which the inventor and best engineering skill
could devise to ensure its perfect working, has
been done with the most satisfactory result. The
light is exceedingly soft and bright, and at the
same time perfectly steady and free from flicker-
ing. Should any failure occur, the lamps can
promptly be transformed so as to burn mineral
oil, which gives a beautiful light, almost
equal to electric light. They are divided into
eight water-tight compartments, any of which
may be penetrated without imperilling the
vessels safety; and it may be truly said that
no vessel afloat excels them in efficiency and
perfection of arrangement in this respect. The
bulkhead water-tight doors are so much ap-
proved of that they have been copied in Her
Majesty's navy, as something infinitely superior
to the old system of bulkhead. The provisions
against fire are most complete, and an outbreak
in any section of the ship can at once be brought
into subjection through the agency of both steam
and water. The life-saving appliances are also
of the most approved order. Two large life-rafts
are stowed on the deck houses forward, ready for
immediate use, and eight large lifeboats hang
in their davits, with fittings complete, and ready
for service on the shortest notice in case of need.

These vessels are built of mild steel, the du-
plicity quality of which insures the maximum of
strength and durability. Their dimensions are—
Length, 450 feet; breadth 42 feet; depth, 24 feet;
and the gross register tonnage, 4,368 tons. They
have two double-cylindrical engines of 40 horse-
power, built by Messrs. J. Jack & Co., of the
Victoria Engine Works, Liverpool, which are
supplied from three cylinders of 60 tons,
working at nominal pressure of 100 lbs. per
square inch, but tested by the Board of Trade to
double that pressure, and capable of bearing even
much greater pressure than the maximum official
requirement. The crank shafts are of
steel, and so constructed that the risk of a
breakdown is rendered a remote contingency,
the more so, as the engines are two
distinct machines, so that in the event of one be-
ing disabled it is a simple matter to disconnect
and continue the passage with a single en-
gine, at a slightly reduced speed. They are
steered amidships by steam, and have, in addition
to the approved ordinary compasses and
sounding appliances, Sir William Thompson's
patent compass machines. The *Arabic* and
Coptic are expected to leave Hongkong for San
Francisco during the early part of April and May
respectively.

The Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the
Czar, has written to a friend that he will never
more reside permanently in Russia.

An entire edition of the Vienna *Freie Presse*
was recently confiscated by order of the
authorities, for the reason that it contained
several passages from Edmund Burke's "Thoughts
on the Cause of the Present Discontent."

An interesting statistical communication has
been published the result of the census taken on
December 27th of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg.
The total population is calculated at 861,900.
The number of males is 475,000 or nearly 50,000
in excess of the females. This curious fact is
due to the system of fixing peasant-families on
the land, and forcing those who seek the pursuit
of industry in the capitals to leave their wives
and daughters behind them. The last census
was taken in 1869, and that now taken shows an
increase of 29 per cent. above the figure of twelve
years ago.

TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

With the recent erections of telegraph lines in the North, and the proposed connection which will probably very shortly be made between this Colony and Canton, before us, the following article on the above subject will show what was thought and written seven years ago, the extract being taken from the *Hongkong Times* of the period.

Unsatisfactory as has, in one sense, been the settlement of the Foochow-Amoy Telegraph controversy, there are grounds, in the determination arrived at by the Chinese Government in this matter, for supposing, we think, that telegraphy has gained an advantage in China that is by no means to be despised by those who are anxious to see a telegraph system traversing the extensive length and breadth of the Middle Kingdom. Much as the Chinese may effect to despise the innovations of the gross "barbarian," they are forced, despite themselves, to make use, and admit the benefit, of them, although they may not admire the results of the profound thought and inventive genius of the being they are ignorant enough to condemn as barbarous; even after he has plainly illustrated, time and again, his superiority in almost every respect.

A great change has occurred since the time when a Mandarin travelled from one post to another either overland or by means of the antiquated pieces of naval architecture, yachts, junks, and there is no hesitation now felt in trusting their precious lives to the mercuries of the deep on board of a steamer. The steamer has killed the junk traffic almost effectually, and many years will not elapse perhaps, when the larger sized junks become an extinct species altogether, and not even enough of one to left to be placed in a Chinese National Museum for gratifying the curiosity of ages. Now, the courier system—a by no means perfect one—of China, will have to give way to the telegraph sooner or later, and why it should not a couple of years or so we see no reason; although we fear the probabilities in favour of telegraphy are not so great as to justify any expectation of its becoming universal throughout China in so short a space of time as we have mentioned. Quick communication is, now-a-days, an absolute necessity, and without it no community can expect to either attain to or retain a position in the foreground of commerce; and in matters affecting more closely the national existence of a country, for communication telegraphy has no equal, and in view of these facts, it becomes obvious that the Chinese will have eventually to give in an unconditional adherence to the virtues of the telegraphic system that, a wonder itself, has effected wonders still greater. The thousand miles Chinese—about three hundred English—per day covered by the couriers employed in this empire, by no means offers the immense speed that is downright necessary for certain communications, and when the Chinese Government has decided upon taking over for itself the project, and partially completed, line between Foochow and Amoy. Worked by Europeans, the commercial Chinese near enough to use the line, will have no hesitation, we feel sure, in employing it to the utmost of their requirements; the result of which will be, in all likelihood, an addition to the revenue of the Viceroy of Fokien that will gladden that worthy's heart to no inconsiderable extent; and so prepossess him in favour of his means of communication, as to cause him to recommend its introduction throughout his native land. show the Mandarins how to make money, and you find them your staunch supporters. At present, though they may be willing to admit that telegraphy may possibly be a paying concern, there is every reason to believe, from the steadfast opposition they have offered to it all along, that in their inmost souls they doubt most emphatically that anything is to be made out of it. Let proof to the contrary however be afforded to them, and then it will be found, we consider, that the Mandarins have an affection for telegraph such as they have for a native son.

We feel no doubt, that had the Great Northern Telegraph Company been allowed to put the Foochow-Amoy line for its own benefit only (as far as pecuniary considerations are concerned), it would yet have done much to extend the desire for telegraphy throughout this country, simply by familiarising the people with something that not only they but thousands of Europeans do not understand, but we think it more advantageous to the empire at large, that the Chinese Government has decided upon taking over for itself the project, and partially completed, line between Foochow and Amoy. Worked by Europeans, the commercial Chinese near enough to use the line, will have no hesitation, we feel sure, in employing it to the utmost of their requirements; the result of which will be, in all likelihood, an addition to the revenue of the Viceroy of Fokien that will gladden that worthy's heart to no inconsiderable extent; and so prepossess him in favour of his means of communication, as to cause him to recommend its introduction throughout his native land. show the Mandarins how to make money, and you find them your staunch supporters. At present, though they may be willing to admit that telegraphy may possibly be a paying concern, there is every reason to believe, from the steadfast opposition they have offered to it all along, that in their inmost souls they doubt most emphatically that anything is to be made out of it. Let proof to the contrary however be afforded to them, and then it will be found, we consider, that the Mandarins have an affection for telegraph such as they have for a native son.

The taking over the Foochow-Amoy line by the Chinese we look upon as a good sign for the prospects of the telegraph in the Flowery Land.

A CURRENCY QUESTION.

Now that punched and otherwise mutilated coins are refused by almost all shopkeepers and business people and even the street car conductors, it is asked, Who takes them and what becomes of them? This seems a puzzle until inquiry is made of the gentlemen who handle the church collections. They report that a great deal of punched silver is received, and that much of it is in quarter dollars and halves. It is dropped into the boxes or placed on the plate in the most unostentatious manner. An experienced collector can always tell by the peculiar mean look which rests on a man's face his intention, to contribute a piece of mutilated money. On looking at the coin which slips from between the man's thumb and finger into the collection, he finds his anticipations correct. So much of this business is done in coins which people could not otherwise get rid of, that in some quarters the churches are reaping a perceptible and solid advantage from it. This being the case they have no disposition to denounce the practice severely. When they have a large quantity of this valuable coin on hand they sell it at a slight discount. There are churches whose officials would like, if they dared, to pay the pastor's salary in this kind of circulation. Thus far, however, no actual instance of such payment has been reported. A man who had intended to contribute a dime, but who was punched half dollar, is more of a benefactor to the church than if he had giving according to intention. And yet there is something mean in giving punched money which cannot otherwise be got rid of.

THE CHINESE TRADERS IN LONDON.

The *Foochow Herald*, referring recently to the Chinese who went to London to establish a business there, remarks:—"The European merchant's status in the Celestial Empire naturally renders him almost totally oblivious to all idea of relinquishing, in even the slightest degree, the monopoly in export trade which he has justly acquired, but a question arises in our minds (and one which perhaps ought to be taken by the forelock and thoroughly ventilated and discussed) as to the possibility of the Chinese turning to their own account the partial tuition in European commerce they are so readily gleaming, the ulterior ill-effect it may have, and its preventive.

The lengthened residence in China which is requisite for venturing to conduct any extensive business with the Chinese, only illustrates how necessarily guarded one has to act in all transactions, emanating from, or in any way connected with, any of their nationality. A comparatively short time ago a vessel—the *McClure*—left Shanghai literally teeming with so-called Chinese merchants (not of course connected in any way with the honourable and prosperous Traders' Company)—a privileged body of enterprisers whose aim it is *inter alia* to start in business in the metropolis and dispense China's chief commodity at a cheaper rate to that for which it can be obtained by foreigners even on the ground of its growth. Now for a limited period these Chinese purveyors may possibly prosper, as there is always a fascination attaching to novelty, and to be served by a real live Chinaman with an extended queue and peculiar habiliments, with the courteous smile, the genuineness of which we foreigners alone so thoroughly appreciate (?), will be an immense asset, overwhelming, attraction. Undoubtedly, *pro tem*, the nation's chief product, vended by its own cultivators, will possess a peculiar delicacy of flavour, enhancing any Indian Teas or even that which is rarely exported from China without going through the ordeal of inspection by our tea-tasters, whose sensitive palate and discernment, make them such connoisseurs as to be readily able to detect any foreign substance deleterious to health and so to discard the bulk as unmarketable.

Even an enlightened British public can be gulled, and how excessively humiliating will be their feelings upon discovery that the poor unenlightened, heathen Chinese, of very questionable intellect, harmless character, and apparently affectionate disposition, has quietly traded upon their credulity and accomplished his object, viz., that of amassing the much coveted dollars by the sale of an inferior if not of a spurious article. But contemplating and weighing the matter from an unprejudiced, broader, and even an uncommercial point of view, we would enquire how far such intermeddling with foreign export from China ought to be tolerated as a matter of principle knowing as we do the craftiness of the Chinese, and how, if possible, they would jeopardize our commercial interests.

The hazard a European merchant has in opening a house of business in China, the difficulties he has to contend with whilst dealing with other than those of his own nationality (in fact a truly peculiar people), and other contingencies, at all events entitles him to a certain monopoly, independence, support, and protection, which under other than a Liberal Home Government he has always and justly received. Now whilst expatriating upon what we may not consider ultimately tend to grievously affect our foreign merchants in China, our thoughts must revert home, for it is the sterling, though small trader, burdened from every quarter with taxation, who is really the most aggrieved party, being less capable of withstanding the innovation. That the settlement of foreigners in China is beneficial to her industries—and hence her inhabitants actual support—is as patent as hereafter the detrimental effect of Chinese location in European cities and towns, which will be as fully exemplified. The Chinese are not a migratory disposition, and therefore it is far from desirable to a country, already crowded with foreigners, where they would soon propagate and sow the seeds of discord in the breasts of England's subjects who, we must admit, are not, as a rule, of the most contented disposition, or of such exceedingly amiable temperament as to bear with the foibles of a deceitful and refractory Celestial.

A SINGULAR INSTITUTION.

Among the peculiar institutions of Bombay is the "pinjarapole," a refuge for sick and ill-used animals, which is supported by Hindus and Parsees, who regard life as so sacred that on no account must it be destroyed. Mrs. Guthrie, in her "Life in Western India," gives the following description of this remarkable establishment:—"The pinjarapole lies just off one of the main thoroughfares; its high black walls inclose an area of 2,000 square yards, and the ground on which it stands must be very valuable. We were civilly received by a Hindu youth, who conducted us over the place. It had somewhat the appearance of a dreary Zoological Garden; but although there was no attempt to make it look pretty there was cleanliness, order, plenty of water, and a good supply of food. A square in the centre, inclosed by palings, was occupied by animals that were munching from bundles of dried grass with evident satisfaction. Round the walls ran low houses and sheds, the manager and the veterinary surgeon living in the former, and the latter sheltering the beasts. Opposite the door, which we entered was a well-barred cage, containing a couple of fierce and hideously ugly baboons, which, with a pair of porcupines that had a right to be fearful, were the only creatures that had the air of being badly provided for. One longed to restore them to their native jungles. Flocks of pigeons were circling in the air; a curious breed of ducks, with very red wattles, came quacking up; a pensive pea-hen regarded us from the top of the wall, and we were closely followed by a lame donkey. There were said to be turtles in the tank, but they did not put in an appearance. "What a beautiful animal!" I exclaimed, pointing to a creature in the door of a shed. It had a coat like satin, a deep pendant dew-lap, and soft, clear eyes. "What is it here for?" "It is blind," was the reply. "All the bullocks in this shed are blind. There are above fifty." In an open shed, with bars in front, were a number of dogs terribly afflicted with mange. As they were very clean and had plenty of water, it is to be hoped that they enjoyed life after a bad health. Another collection of dogs appeared to be from cruel treatment. They were kept at one of the country establishments, along with the cats, deer, pigs, sheep, poultry, monkeys, snakes, and a large collection of vermin. The snakes, after a time, are taken into a jungle or some uninhabited spot and set free. Horses are also sent out of the town. We were finally conducted to a close building; a man unlocked the door, and returned with a handful of weevily grain from the barn, which he invited us to inspect. As it contained life, it could not be destroyed."

DETERIORATION OF JAPAN TEAS.

By the American mail to hand to-day, we receive further complaints of the steadily increasing deterioration in the quality of Japan Teas, and the consequent decline in their popularity. For two or three past seasons, the native producers, who have adopted some method of sun-drying the leaf, and then, apparently, resort to the aid of steaming to render it soft and ductile to facilitate the preparation, but this is only achieved at the cost of serious detriment to the quality of the tea when infused. Fashion and colour may tempt the American purchaser for a time, but in the end, cup quality is the true point to gauge the popularity of an article of such general consumption as the Japan Teas rapidly came into favour in the United States, and some twenty years ago the tea was imported by the Green and Oolong Teas, which formed the bulk of the tea then consumed in the United States. The first shipments of Japan Teas were in appearance more like Foochow or Amoy Oolongs, drawing a pale colour in the cup, and quite free from the objectionable yellow dust which, at the time referred to, was a matter of general complaint against the China Teas. Fashions, however, change; the uncoloured Japan exists now only in the shape of basket-fired teas, and the bulk of the export from this country is prepared in a manner somewhat similar to that of the Oolong. To enable the foreign merchant to produce teas likely to find favour in the New York tea market, more care in the primary manipulation of the leaf during its growth. It is noticeable that during the last two or three years, the leaf coming to our market in many instances shows a great want of care in preparation, and often contains a proportion of large knobby leaf—varying from one to three per cent.—which has to be sifted out after sifting, and realises but little better price than clean drawing. It brief Japan Teas are now passing through a critical and somewhat dangerous period of their existence. Pressed hard in public opinion by Formosa produce, and with an apparent inclination on the part of the American consumers to adopt Black or Indian Teas, it behoves the Japanese tea grower to give these facts serious consideration. No other countries than the United States and Canada consume Japan Tea, and with the loss of these markets one of Japan's few articles of export will have received its death-blow.—*Japan Herald*.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.

The most important and, in a certain sense, the most interesting Billiard Match which has ever yet been played, has been concluded. The competitors were John Roberts the Younger and William Cook. The amount staked was 1000*l*, which we may safely assume to have been quintupled or decupled by bets; while the game was to consist of 500 points, out of which Roberts was to concede 50 to his antagonist. Each of the two players enjoys an almost world-wide reputation. Roberts is the son of a Billiard player whose money will probably last as long as the game continues to be played. Roberts the Elder was the first player who reduced Billiards to a science, and he was as much a terror to competitors on the green cloth as was Barre on the tennis-court. Barre, although overgrown and unwieldy, to the very last hours of his life could hold his own against the most formidable antagonists, and his style of play forcibly illustrated the old French proverb, which tells us that the ball hunts out the good player for itself. Similarly, the elder Roberts could never find the balls in a position where a hazard or a cannon was impossible. In fact, what he called an all-round game, and two of his best men are especially worthy of record. On one occasion, he chased the two other balls all round the table, until he won the game by a succession of cannons. On another he jammed the two balls in the angle of the corner pocket, and cannoned backwards and forwards between them until he again ran himself out. His fame, however, was eclipsed partly by the rising reputation of his son, and partly by the appearance of William Cook. Cook may fairly claim to be considered the discoverer of the spot stroke, and by its aid he has some time held undivided supremacy. He has several times played the Younger Roberts, with varying fortune. He beat him twice in 1871, again in 1872, and again in 1874. He was then, in his turn, beaten three times consecutively; the present match ought to decide for ever the rival claims of these two champions, unless either should develop his play in some hitherto unexpected manner. We need not follow the game in detail, suffice it to state that on one occasion Roberts scored 100 points in four minutes; that during his chief break he scored 400 points in less than a quarter of an hour; that during the last day's play he made more than 1,650 points in two hours and four minutes; and that the whole time he occupied in making up his full total of 5,000 points was only seven hours and thirty-three minutes! The 500 which he conceded was all but made up on the first day; and, indeed, before the second thousand was reached, the game was evidently hopeless. It was a final and complete supremacy between the spot stroke, on the one hand, and the slashing style of all-round play on the other, and the victory fell—to the satisfaction of players of the old school—to the old-fashioned method.

There was nothing so remarkable in the course of the match as the regularity and precision with which each stroke was played. A good Billiard player resembles a skilled violinist. He is not born. He has to be made by a course of practice which occupies his whole and entire time. Of Roberts we are told by a competent authority that he "displays an almost entire absence of nerve," and "plays as if he were a long way behind as when leading the van by a long way." The peculiar kind of accuracy needed by a man like Roberts becomes a bodily habit. In playing the spot stroke, an error of the fortieth part of an inch will mar the break, and yet we find that in the present game Roberts, in a break of 430, made a series of 107 red winning hazards. Such a performance almost sets us thinking of the mechanical gauges of Sir Joseph Whitworth, or of the micrometer, or of the exquisite means of mechanical adjustment employed in the observation of a stellar transit. And yet there have been larger breaks at Billiards than these made in the present match. On an ordinary table, eight years ago, William Cook ran up a score of 336 out of 786 were contributed by a succession of 267 spot strokes. In another match between two men named Shorter and Taylor, the winner made a break of 636, and scored 800 points in an hour and ten minutes, during the greater portion of which time his opponent was in possession of the table. With players of this kind, it is idle for any amateur to attempt to compete. We need, indeed, with a problem somewhat like that of the "mental equation." There is, practical astronomers assure us, an appreciable, although very minute, interval of time between the moment at which a ray of light strikes the retina, and the moment at which the observer becomes conscious of it. This fractional delay varies in different individuals. But its precise duration can be

ascertained by a series of observations. If a revolving light is flashed at intervals, one man will invariably perceive it by some minute fraction of a second faster than will another, and in all minute astronomical observations the "mental equation" is an element that must be taken into account when extreme accuracy is desired. In the Billiard-player the "mental equation" has been, by incessant practice, reduced to a minimum. The beginner at the game looks at the object ball, looks at his own, looks at the pocket, calculates the angle, and, with immense preparation, makes an elaborate stroke, which, if successful, will probably owe more to luck than to judgment. The professional player is almost unconscious of what he is doing. But his aim is as certain as if the direction of his cue had been marked out by a vernier.

This mechanical accuracy, by which we unconsciously judge with unerring precision the minutest divisions of time and space, is beyond the reach of the amateur. But the amateur can, if he will take trouble, make himself sufficiently competent to hold his own creditably. We need not consequently be disheartened by the achievements of such players as Cook or Roberts. Billiards is the most delightful of all indoor games. It involves the finesse of whist, without those drawbacks which that most sedentary game involves. It affords opportunities for taking a leisurely way a fair amount of bodily exercise. There is, indeed, nothing more enjoyable than a game of Billiards with a player who is about your own equal. And the methods of handicapping, by the concession of points, or of particular hazards, are so infinite that it is always possible to match a couple of players upon equal terms. There is, of course, that of the expert who can run out the game of one hundred up in his first break. But champions of this kind are seldom encountered upon private tables. And should the largest break upon record be hereafter eclipsed by a successive score of more than one thousand—a total which has never yet been reached—Billiards will still remain the favourite amusement of sedate old gentlemen at their clubs, and the best possible game for a wet day in a country house. The game, no doubt, has associations of its own, and a public Billiard-room is sometimes not the most agreeable place for a young gentleman and himself in. But, within reasonable limits, we cannot so soon allow a boy to handle the cue. Nor will it be amiss if his sisters join him in the game. An elaborate calculation has been made of the number of miles which have to be walked before one thousand five hundred points can be scored. But, apart altogether from this pedestrian aspect of the pastime, Billiards are for young people who are growing, and who are at all liable to stoop, or to be round-shouldered, or weak in the chest, a most valuable form of exercise. All the region of the arms and thorax is brought into play. The eye is trained to judge distance, the muscles learn to measure their force by gradations of Billiards, unless he be altogether incapable of education, is forced to acquire that most valuable of all possible gifts, the complete control of his temper. No man will ever make a Billiard-player who cannot contest a hopelessly losing game without for a moment betraying the slightest symptom of irritation.—*Standard*.

THE RECORDER OF LONDON ON BEAN-FEASTS.

At the Lord Mayor's Court on January 26th the case Mills v. Taynton was heard before the Recorder and a common jury. This action was brought by the plaintiff, the proprietor of the White Horse Hotel, at Orpington, Kent, against the defendant, who held a position in the establishment of Messrs. M. C. M. D. and Co., to recover the sum of £16 10*s*. for a bean-feast dinner supplied at the White Horse, to forty-six employees of the firm. The defendant paid £8 12*s*. 10*d*. into court, and pleaded as the residue of the claim, never indebted.—Mr. Scott was counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Poulter for the defendant.—The plaintiff's case was that he had been appointed by his fellow employees as steward of the bean-feast, called upon him and ordered a dinner for between forty and fifty visitors on that day. They arrived much earlier than expected, and a previously-ordered dinner taking place on the same day, they were detained some little while, but they had their dinner, and the defendant promised on leaving to send a cheque for the amount at 6*s*. a head.—The defence was a general complaint of the way in which the dinner was supplied, the quality of the viands, want of attendance, and objectionable smells from the kitchen and elsewhere.—His Lordship, in directing the jury, said:—"Whether a person contracted to supply a locomotive or a bean-feast dinner, he was compelled to fulfil his contract up to the amount for which he contracted, and if they thought the dinner was not worth six shillings a head, they (the jury) were entitled to give the plaintiff a quantum meruit. One did not expect to have a bean-feast dinner served up at a country inn like the White Horse at Orpington as they would if they were being catered for by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, or Spiers and Pond. With reference to the dinner being late, he thought that would tend to give the guests a better appetite.—(Laughter.) He certainly would rather his dinner was a little late than be underdone.—(Laughter.)—and if the guests came down much earlier than they were expected, they could not well complain of the tables not being in perfect trim. There was a complaint made that every one was not supplied with a table napkin, and that the tablecloth was not properly mangled; but he did not suppose that would take away the appetite of gentlemen who had already had a pleasant drive from London to the pretty village of Orpington.—(Renewed laughter.) Again it was said the mutton was fat and the beef was underdone, so that they could not eat it. That depended on taste. He had friends with whom he dined who not only preferred roast beef red, but were discontented if they did not get it purple.—(Loud laughter.) Whereas others did not care for it unless it was done to rags.—(Roars of laughter.) The vegetables were also complained of as being overdone; but he certainly thought that an advantage over their being "hard as bolts." The cheese was said to be bad; but that was a matter of taste. Some persons would not touch cheese that would not actually walk up the table when called on.—(Laughter.)—and others liked it "blue mould," which depended considerably upon the number of small dogs that had favoured it with a sniff when it stood at the shop door.—(Laughter.) Some persons were also made of a smell from the kitchen, and he was said that that room was too near the dining-room. He (the learned judge) thought an architect would be wanting in his duty in proposing a plan for a City or West-end Club if he did not put the kitchen as near as he could to the banqueting-hall. The smell of the kitchen had its effect in various ways.—(Laughter.) Previous to dining it had an appeasing effect, but afterwards the smell of the water in which the greens were boiled was certainly very objectionable, and invariably called forth the withdrawal of cambric from the coat-tail pocket, damask from the waistcoat, and the plaintiff, damasked £10 10*s*. 10*d*. over the amount paid into court.

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

ARRATOON APCAR, Captain A. B. MacTavish, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1882. [154]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY,

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

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Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

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SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of

JOB PRINTING.

Including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES.

DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES of ENTERTAINMENTS.

TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, PEDDAR'S HILL, 1st March, 1882.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN

THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE POSTAL GUIDE.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY

Messrs. MAC-QUEEN, FRICKEL & Co.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH

QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN

THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS.

NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN

AN INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN

A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES

Of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Consuls, Professional Men, and Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Manila.—Per *Eolus*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Amoy and Taiwan.—Per *Albat*, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Hai-Loo*, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Sumida Maru*, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory* and *Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet "SINDH" will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Birmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet "BANGALORE" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Birmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE (on SATURDAY if the departure be on Monday).

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—DAY OF DEPARTURE.

NOON, Money Order Office closes.

2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3 P.M., Mails close, except for Late Letters.

3.10 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents, until.

3.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned Officers, Bandmasters, Army schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or Hongkong stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No hankers, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a soldier or sailor or sailor's description must be stated in full in the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a soldier or sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

6.—Soldiers and sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial stamps.

LETTERS BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the boxes are fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a check-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the postage stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per 100.....10 Cents.

Post Cards,

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

A fair amount of share business has been put through to-day, Banks especially having been made the medium of very extensive transactions. No cash sales have been reported; but at 113 per cent. premium for the end of the month close upon 500 shares must have changed hands, and further business on similar terms will doubtless be arranged. For cash a few small lots are on offer at 113. With the exception of China Fires no inquiries after Insurance shares have come under our observation. The above mentioned stock is a good deal firmer than has been the case lately, buyers offering 25 1/2 without leading to business, and we imagine that 290 will be paid in the course of the evening, as there is a strong demand for a certain number of shares in one or two quarters. Docks have again taken an upward step, a fair amount of shares having been placed for cash at 52 per cent. premium—at which rate there are still buyers—whilst at 53 for March 31st quite an extensive business has been transacted. Late yesterday afternoon, Hotels were made a popular medium of investment at advanced rates, 106 being paid and finally offered in vain for the shares. To-day the stock is in strong demand, and although no actual transfers have been looked at a higher figure, so far as we can learn, it shows a decidedly upward tendency. Sugars have been dabbled in at 105 until the supply at that rate became exhausted, and then offers of 107 1/2 were made and refused. According to latest reports, a considerable quantity of the scrip could be placed at 107 1/2 if holders could be induced to sell at that rate.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—113 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$871 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.

China Insurance Company—\$270 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$950 per share, ex div., sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$287 1/2 per share, ex div., buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$2 per cent. premium, ex div., buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 premium, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$106 per share, sales and buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$167 1/2 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$126 per share, ex div., buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$52 1/2 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 1/2 per cent. prem. ex int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/84
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/82
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/82
Credits, at 4 months sight 3/82
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/82

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4/60
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/60

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 219 1/2

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 219 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 72 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 73 1/2

OPUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$660
(Allowance, Tals 72.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$705
(Allowance, Tals 64.)
PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$585
PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$587 1/2
PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$582 1/2
PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$590
BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$580
BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$582 1/2
PERSIAN per picul, \$500

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	NAGASAKI.
Thermometer.	66.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
Direction of Wind.	SW	SE	SE	SE
Force.	4	4	4	4
Dry Thermometer.	64.5	63.5	63.5	63.5
Wet Thermometer.	57.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Weather.	b c	b c	b c	b c
Hour's Rain.	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., N., &c. Force of Wind, 1 to 3 is a breeze, 4 to 6 is a light breeze, 7 to 10 is a breeze, 11 to 16 is a strong breeze, 17 to 21 is a strong breeze, 22 to 27 is a strong breeze, 28 to 33 is a strong breeze, 34 to 39 is a strong breeze, 40 to 45 is a strong breeze, 46 to 51 is a strong breeze, 52 to 57 is a strong breeze, 58 to 63 is a strong breeze, 64 to 69 is a strong breeze, 70 to 75 is a strong breeze, 76 to 81 is a strong breeze, 82 to 87 is a strong breeze, 88 to 93 is a strong breeze, 94 to 99 is a strong breeze, 100 to 105 is a strong breeze, 106 to 111 is a strong breeze, 112 to 117 is a strong breeze, 118 to 123 is a strong breeze, 124 to 129 is a strong breeze, 130 to 135 is a strong breeze, 136 to 141 is a strong breeze, 142 to 147 is a strong breeze, 148 to 153 is a strong breeze, 154 to 159 is a strong breeze, 160 to 165 is a strong breeze, 166 to 171 is a strong breeze, 172 to 177 is a strong breeze, 178 to 183 is a strong breeze, 184 to 189 is a strong breeze, 190 to 195 is a strong breeze, 196 to 201 is a strong breeze, 202 to 207 is a strong breeze, 208 to 213 is a strong breeze, 214 to 219 is a strong breeze, 220 to 225 is a strong breeze, 226 to 231 is a strong breeze, 232 to 237 is a strong breeze, 238 to 243 is a strong breeze, 244 to 249 is a strong breeze, 250 to 255 is a strong breeze, 256 to 261 is a strong breeze, 262 to 267 is a strong breeze, 268 to 273 is a strong breeze, 274 to 279 is a strong breeze, 280 to 285 is a strong breeze, 286 to 291 is a strong breeze, 292 to 297 is a strong breeze, 298 to 303 is a strong breeze, 304 to 309 is a strong breeze, 310 to 315 is a strong breeze, 316 to 321 is a strong breeze, 322 to 327 is a strong breeze, 328 to 333 is a strong breeze, 334 to 339 is a strong breeze, 340 to 345 is a strong breeze, 346 to 351 is a strong breeze, 352 to 357 is a strong breeze, 358 to 363 is a strong breeze, 364 to 369 is a strong breeze, 370 to 375 is a strong breeze, 376 to 381 is a strong breeze, 382 to 387 is a strong 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